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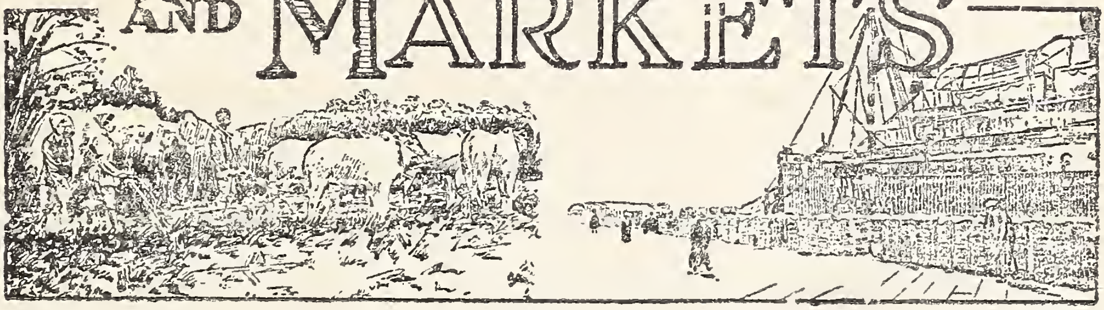
FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS



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FEATURE ARTICLES

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IN THIS ISSUE

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LATE CABLES

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Union of South Africa provisional estimate of 1936-37 wheat crop placed at 15,800,000 bushels as against 20,197,000 bushles in 1935-36. (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, November 19, 1936.)

Latvia 1936 wheat production estimated at 5,254,000 bushels as compared with 6,520,000 bushels reported in 1935. (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, November 19, 1936.)

Argentina crop condition of 1936-37 wheat and flaxseed considered good. Threshing has started in the north. Condition of corn crop also good, but area sown this season expected to be less than in 1935-36. (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, November 19, 1936.)

London colonial wool sales, which opened November 17, continue with general tone of market excellent. Compared with the closing of the preceding series on September 25, prices of greasy merinos are 15 percent higher and scoured crossbreds 12 to 15 percent higher. Opening rates maintained for other descriptions. (See page 632.) Chief buyers of merinos were from Soviet Russia, France, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and Yorkshire, while crossbreds were taken by Yorkshire, French, German, and Dutch buyers. Slipes were bought chiefly by Yorkshire and American bidders. (Agricultural Attaché C. C. Taylor, London, November 20, 1936.)

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C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S

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BREAD GRAINS

Condition of Southern Hemisphere wheat somewhat improved

The condition of the 1936-37 wheat crop of Australia improved during the past month over about half of the principal wheat-growing areas, according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. Favorable weather conditions prevailed in both South Australia and Victoria with the result that prospects are better in the former and are considered good in the latter, where an abundant harvest is expected. Rainfall was insufficient, however, in New South Wales, and yields are expected to be rather poor. In western Australia, the weather was also unfavorable, with scant rain received and further deterioration indicated.

General rains during the month of October benefited the 1936-37 wheat crop of Argentina, according to a report from the Ministry of Agriculture. The condition of the plants is good in most of the wheat zone, and if the weather is favorable during the harvest period, prospects point to a satisfactory outturn. Some locust damage has been reported, but on the whole the crop has suffered little from pests and diseases.

Bread-grain production in Canada

The 1936 wheat crop of Canada is now placed at 233,500,000 bushels, according to the second official estimate issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa, indicating an increase of about 500,000 bushels over the first estimate in September of 232,973,000 bushels. The estimate of fall wheat was increased by 663,000 bushels, but spring wheat was decreased by 136,000 bushels. The total for 1935 was 277,339,000 bushels, while in 1930-1934, an average of 348,560,000 bushels was obtained. In the Prairie Provinces, which constitute the most important wheat area of Canada, the 1936 crop is placed at 216,000,000 bushels as against 259,500,000 bushels in 1935. The crop entered the market on record time this season, since the drought caused the grain to mature at an unusually early date, and fine weather favored harvesting operations. Relatively high prices encouraged early deliveries, and total marketings were above the 1935 level until the size of the crop became known. Since then they have fallen steadily under the marketings of 1935. With prices high and quality good, it is expected that farmers will hold only a small part of their wheat this year.

The second estimate of the Canadian rye crop was placed at 4,368,000 bushels, a decline of 614,000 bushels from earlier expectations. Most of the decrease occurred in the estimate for fall rye, which was reduced by 16 percent. The total 1935 crop amounted to 9,606,000 bushels and the 5-year average, 1930-1934, to 8,939,000 bushels.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S, C O N T'D

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The oriental wheat markets

China

Since the good rains of early November, seeding for the 1937 wheat crop has gone forward in the Yangtze Valley, but in North China sowings have been greatly delayed by dry weather, according to information from the Shanghai office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Arrivals of domestic wheat continued to be restricted through November 13, and the activity of the mills is said to have been reduced. While there were plentiful supplies of various kinds of grains in the country as a whole, reports of drought tended to encourage speculation and support high prices. There appeared to be enough flour available to meet the demand, but some caution was evidenced about buying, in view of the uncertainty of future flour prices. Domestic wheat prices continued to be below foreign quotations.

Japan

Purchases of United States wheat, amounting to about 1,000,000 bushels, had been made by Japan up to November 1, according to information furnished the Shanghai office by Consul General Garrels at Tokyo. The mills were active, and the export demand for flour fairly good during the month. Prices of foreign wheat declined somewhat, but domestic prices remained unchanged, thus narrowing the margin to a slight extent.

Prices of wheat at the mill on November 1, duty and landing charges included, were quoted as follows: Western White No. 2, $1.41 per bushel; Canadian No. 3, $1.49, No. 1, $1.55; Australian fair average quality, nominal, $1.39; Manchurian, nominal, $1.47 per bushel. Domestic standard was $1.21 and Portland wheat, c.i.f. Yokohoma, $1.07 per bushel. The wholesale price of flour at the mill was $1.31 per bag of 49 pounds; c.i.f. Dairen, $1.09 (patent flour).

Imports of wheat into Japan during October were reported as follows, with 1935 comparisons in parentheses: From Canada 553,000 bushels (0), Australia 0 (509,000), Manchuria 106,000 (53,000), China 106,000 (0), total 765,000 bushels (564,000). Since July 1, imports have amounted to 2,168,000 bushels as compared with 2,918,000 bushels in July-October 1935. Exports of flour totaled only about 60,000 barrels in October this year as against 211,000 barrels in October 1935. The July-October total was 182,000 barrels as compared with 711,000 barrels exported in the corresponding period of 1935.

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C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S, C O N T'D

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RICE

Japan to harvest bumper rice crop

Previous estimates of a bumper rice crop in Japan are substantiated by the second official estimate of the 1936 crop just issued by the Japanese Government, according to a radio from Agricultural Commissioner O. L. Dawson at Shanghai. This estimate places the crop at 21,409,000,000 pounds of cleaned rice, compared with 18,525,000,000 pounds last year and with the annual average of 19,180,000,000 pounds for the preceding 6 years. The only larger crop ever grown in Japan was 22,835,000,000 pounds in 1933.

The November 1, 1936, carry-over of old rice in Japan will be fairly large, present estimates placing it at 2,579,000,000 pounds. The new crop added to the November 1 stocks and supplemented by anticipated imports of 4,191,000,000 pounds from Korea and Formosa will give a total supply of 28,180,000,000 pounds for 1936-37. Requirements for consumption in Japan are estimated at 23,859,000,000 pounds and it is anticipated that 161,000,000 pounds will be exported. This would leave a carry-over next fall of 4,160,000,000 pounds.

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COTTON

China completing harvest of large cotton crop

The harvesting of the Chinese cotton crop is about completed, and arrivals reported at Shanghai for October have been materially higher than a year ago, according to information received from Agricultural Commissioner O. L. Dawson, at Shanghai. It is expected that arrivals will continue fairly heavy, as much cotton is reported waiting for railroad shipment in North China. Stocks of cotton in Shanghai public warehouses are greater than a year ago, and mill stocks are gradually being built up from their low level at the beginning of the season.

It is not expected that a large volume of Chinese cotton will be exported to Japan. It is estimated that in order to stimulate any important exports to Japan the price of Chinese cotton must decline about $4 per bale. Chinese cotton is being offered quite freely now, but whether such a reduction in price will reduce the volume of cotton offered for sale depends upon general economic conditions in late winter.

The present yarn market is firm. The price of yarn, which is at least 10 percent higher than that of cotton, is the highest in recent years

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and it enables the spinners to operate at a fair profit. Japanese and some Chinese mills are sold well forward and yarn is therefore expected to move freely for the next few months.

Mill activity was greater in September than in August. Japanese cotton mills in North China are expanding and a considerable increase in yarn and textile production in Tientsin is expected in 1937.

CHINA: Imports of raw cotton in September 1936, with comparisons (In bales of 500 pounds)

Growth	1936		October-September	
	August	September	1934-35	1935-36
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
American	1,276	779	135,639	51,398
Indian	5,144	3,849	106,932	92,448
Egyptian	1,721	439	26,805	26,104
Others	1,968	4,363	2,703	9,213
Total	10,109	9,430	272,079	179,163

CHINA: Preliminary Shanghai arrivals of raw cotton in October 1936, with comparisons (In bales of 500 pounds)

Growth	1935	1936	
	October	September	October
	Bales	Bales	Bales
American	12	450	300
Indian	1,200	1,280	a/
Chinese	91,612	19,031	209,643
Egyptian	836	513	1,869
Others	a/	4,940	6,736
Total	93,660	26,214	218,548

a/ Negligible.

CHINA: Cotton deliveries to Shanghai mills in October 1936, with comparisons (In bales of 500 pounds)

Growth	1935	1936	
	October	September	October
	Bales	Bales	Bales
American	5,000	1,000	0
Indian	2,000	4,000	1,000
Chinese	102,000	39,000	177,000
Egyptian	1,000	a/	1,000
Others	0	5,000	6,000
Total	110,000	49,000	185,000

a/ Negligible.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S, C O N T'D

CHINA: Stocks of cotton in Shanghai public warehouses, October 31, 1936, with comparisons (In bales of 500 pounds)

Growth	1935	1936	
	October 31	September 30	October 31
	Bales	Bales	Bales
American	21,000	0	300
Indian	3,000	1,000	400
Chinese	61,000	60,000	91,900
Egyptian	1,000	0	1,500
Others	0	1,000	1,400
Total	86,000	62,000	95,500

CHINA: Price per pound of specified grades of cotton at Shanghai, November 11, 1936, with comparisons

Growth	1936	
	October 13	November 11
	Cents	Cents
Domestic cotton (November delivery)	10.61	10.60
Domestic cotton (January delivery)	10.97	10.81
American Middling (immediate delivery)	15.80	16.00
Indian Akola	11.95	11.77

Japanese imports of American cotton continue low

Japanese imports of American cotton continued low in September, according to information received from Agricultural Commissioner O. L. Dawson at Shanghai (quoting Vice Consul McConaughy at Kobe). Official reports place the total imports at 254,000 bales, made up of 27,000 bales American, 135,000 Indian, and 92,000 bales from all other sources. Japanese cotton imports in August amounted to 266,658 bales, consisting of 54,835 bales American, 146,200 bales Indian, and 65,623 bales of all other growths. Cotton imports other than American and Indian show an increase, due chiefly to a larger amount of Brazilian cotton.

The takings of American cotton during September were the smallest for any month in a decade, but they are not indicative of the future trend of American cotton exports to Japan. The abnormally low September imports were largely seasonal. The actual movement of the new crop was not well under way at that time. The volume of cotton shipped to Japan at the end of September indicates that American cotton imports for October will show a considerable rise.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S, C O N T'D

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At the moment it is difficult to forecast the possible effect of Brazilian cotton upon American in the Japanese market. In recent months Brazilian cotton improved its position in Japan, but Indian cotton is a more continuous threat to American. Price differential plays a greater part in advance sales of Indian cotton than in the case of Brazilian. It appears that the Brazilian commercial mission in Japan was unable to reach any definite agreement with regard to sales of Brazilian cotton.

There was a notable decline in wharf stocks of raw cotton in September as compared with those of August, while mill stocks increased as a result of large takings during the month. The decrease in wharf stocks applies to all major growths except Peruvian and Egyptian. Stocks consisted chiefly of rapidly disappearing supplies of old-stock cotton. A considerable increase is expected when new-crop cotton begins arriving in substantial quantities. September mill takings were more than double those of August. All principal growths shared in this increase. The augmented takings were far above actual mill consumption for the month.

A significant development which occurred during the month of September was a stricter control of cloth exports by trade guilds under the sanction of the Japanese Department of Commerce and Industry. This was especially true with respect to exports to Hong Kong, the Netherlands East Indies, and the Straits Settlements. The extension of guild control to Hong Kong shipments was designed primarily to prevent the export of unauthorized shipments of Japanese cloth from Hong Kong to the Philippines.

JAPAN: Raw cotton imports in September 1936, with comparisons
(In bales of 500 pounds)

Type	1935	1936	
	September	August	September
	Bales	Bales	Bales
Indian	55,000	146,200	135,000
American	56,000	54,835	27,000
Egyptian	5,000	7,178	5,000
Chinese	8,000	3,875	7,000
Others	12,000	54,570	80,000
Total	136,000	266,658	254,000

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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JAPAN: Mill takings of cotton, September 1936, with comparisons
(In bales of 500 pounds)

Type	1935	1936	
	September	August	September
	Bales	Bales	Bales
Indian	108,000	146,771	349,000
American	84,000	77,300	102,000
Egyptian	6,000	8,756	10,000
Others	16,000	56,076	130,000
Total	214,000	288,903	591,000

JAPAN: Wharf stocks of raw cotton, September, 1936, with comparisons
(In bales of 500 pounds)

Type	1935	1936	
	September	August	September
	Bales	Bales	Bales
Indian	169,000	324,022	260,000
American	63,000	133,838	94,000
Others	29,000	78,374	82,000
Total	261,000	536,234	436,000

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FRUIT, VEGETABLES, AND NUTS

Exports of apples to the United Kingdom lagging

Total exports of apples to the United Kingdom from North America through October 1936 amounted to about 2,742,000 bushels compared with 6,121,000 bushels last season to the same date, according to the International Apple Association. This decline in exports is due largely to the small apple crop in North America, particularly the United States, coupled with a large crop in the United Kingdom. While exports have been reduced, returns to shippers have been higher than in 1935 with the possible exception of shipments originating in Nova Scotia. Lack of quality apples in that important exporting Province has been reflected in low returns on many shipments.

Exports of apples from the West Coast of North America have shown a smaller decline than from the East Coast. The decline in the exports of West Coast boxes from the United States and Canada has been about 37 percent as contrasted with a decline of 65 percent in the exports of barrels and baskets, most of which are grown along the Atlantic seaboard. Two reasons

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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probably explain why the decline in exports from the Atlantic producing regions have been heaviest. The crop is relatively smaller than that of the Pacific Coast producing regions and the large consuming centers are nearer. Another reason is that the Pacific fruit is packed more attractively and often has a better appearance. This fact is important in a year of large English apple crops, the bulk of which is of rather low quality. Should the present maritime strike be prolonged, exports from the United States will show a greater decline as compared with 1935.

Of the total exports of 2,742,000 bushels of apples from North America to the United Kingdom, 1,736,000 bushels have gone forward from Canada and 1,006,000 from the United States. Last year at this time the exports from the United States of 3,125,000 bushels were slightly larger than the exports of 2,996,000 bushels from Canada.

Exports of apples produced in the three Pacific Coast states totaled 661,000 boxes compared with 1,208,000 boxes to the same date last season, or a decline of 45 percent. Exports of barrels and baskets have shown an even greater decline. Taken together, the equivalent of only 115,000 barrels had been exported through October, or a decline of 82 percent compared with the same period in 1935.

Exports of apples in boxes from Canada, most of which are produced in British Columbia, had reached 729,000 boxes by November 5, 1936, against 991,000 boxes to the same date in 1935. Exports of barrels, the bulk of which originate in Nova Scotia, amounted to 336,000 barrels by November 5 compared with 668,000 barrels in the same period in 1935.

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LIVESTOCK, MEAT, AND WOOL

London wool values advance

The London wool sales opened November 17 with prices from 10 to 25 percent higher than at the close of the preceding series on September 25, according to cabled advices from Agricultural Attaché C. C. Taylor at London. Competition was keen, with Yorkshire the chief buyer of crossbreds and continental buyers principally interested in merinos. American interest was centered on New Zealand slipes. In merinos, prices for greasy opened fully 10 percent above the close of the preceding series with scoured merinos up 15 percent. Warp fine crossbreds also advanced 15 percent. Other crossbreds were up from 20 to 25 percent while slipes advanced 15 to 25 percent.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

The firm demand for raw wool, especially Australian, and the upward price tendency, is being accompanied by increased activity in the British wool textile industry, according to Consul E. E. Evans at Bradford. Wool consumption was maintained at a high level during the first half of November, with supplies of raw material moving into consumption without any appreciable accumulation of stocks. Shipments from producing countries were absorbed quickly upon arrival.

The strong tone of the new London sales was generally anticipated. It was expected that about 102,000 bales would be on offer, and that they would move at advancing prices. The position of crossbred has been particularly strong in recent weeks, with all available spot supplies needed to fill contractual requirements of the trade. Demand for certain grades of crossbred tops was in excess of supply, with topmakers finding it difficult to obtain the wool needed to accommodate all potential buyers of tops. There was considerable pressure from spinners for early deliveries.

The upward movement in wool and top prices has brought out more business in yarns. Weavers appear to feel that the wool market outlook justifies somewhat more liberal forward buying on the basis of present values. Some business, therefore, has been done in a volume exceeding contractual requirements. Spinners were not able to fully cover the recent advances in yarn prices, but yarn users have come to the point of paying prices which they would have considered excessive around November 1. There has been a sharp increase in the American purchases of Yorkshire spun yarns in recent weeks.

Buyers of piece goods have been operating more freely following the stronger tone in raw wool and semi-manufactures. In most cases the stability of the present value trends seems to be accepted. There is a better tone in worsted manufacturing, and the outlook is regarded as more promising. Fine and medium worsted suitings are in better demand, and there is more business in worsted for the women's trade. Good orders are being booked in flannels, sports, tweeds, and gabardines, and repeat orders in overcoatings have been kept at a high level.

The upturn in business activity and prices has been accompanied by increased employment of workers in both the woolen and worsted branches of the industry. The improvement has been most marked in the spinning mills, with all departments of the woolen section reporting substantial increases in the numbers employed. The improvement in the worsted section, however, has not been as marked as in woolens.

BRITISH MILK MARKETING SCHEME a/

The British Government attaches great importance to its schemes to aid British dairymen. This arises from the fact that dairy products provide so large a part of the agricultural income, but, with the exception of fluid milk and cream, so small a part of the national requirements. The United States is a minor supplier of condensed milk but does not figure in British imports of other dairy products. Import duties have been imposed on most dairy products from foreign countries and certain import quotas have also been applied. Under authority of the Agricultural Marketing Acts of 1931 and 1933, six marketing schemes have been started covering the various parts of the United Kingdom. The scheme for England and Wales, to which the smaller schemes are similar, has set up a producer-controlled board with jurisdiction over the entire industry empowered to fix producer, consumer, and intermediate prices. Supplementary legislation has been enacted to subsidize the board with respect to the lower priced manufactured products, to encourage milk quality improvement, and to stimulate demand.

The boards have been confronted with innumerable problems of detail but the schemes have evidently accomplished their purpose. Milk prices have increased, production has expanded and producers have endorsed the plan at subsequent polls.

Importance of scheme

Milk and milk products represent about 28 percent of the total estimated value of agricultural produce sold off farms in England and Wales and are exceeded only slightly by livestock. Such products are also important in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

The utilization of the total production of milk in Great Britain during 1930-31 (exclusive of milk fed to livestock) was as follows: b/

(In million imperial gallons c/)

Fluid milk	946.9	Powder	11.0
Butter	210.5	Other	3.0
Cheese	137.1	Wasted	43.0
Cream	45.7	Unrecorded	4.0
Condensed	24.3	Total d/	1,425.5

British milk production is now estimated to be about 1,600,000,000 gallons of which about 600,000,000 gallons are used for manufacturing purposes.

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a/ Report prepared by Agricultural Attaché C. C. Taylor, London. A previous report on the British import control of milk products was published in "Foreign Crops and Markets", January 6, 1936. b/ Economic Series, p. 199, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. c/ 5 imperial gallons equal 6 American gallons. d/ Northern Ireland produced about 100,000,000 gallons in addition.

BRITISH MILK MARKETING SCHEME, CONT'D

remaining 1,000,000,000 gallons supplies practically all of the fluid milk and cream requirements, but about 80 percent of the milk-product requirements is imported, chiefly in the form of butter and cheese.

Earlier tariff and import quota measures

Average net imports of dairy products into the United Kingdom in 1929-1931 were equivalent to 453,000,000 gallons of whole milk plus 1,732,000,000 gallons of whole milk of which only the butterfat content was imported. During that period only 41 percent of the butterfat requirements and 77 percent of the skim milk requirements were produced in the United Kingdom.

In March 1932, an import duty of 10 percent was imposed. This was changed in November of that year to 15 percent on cheese, 15s. per hundredweight on butter (about 3 cents per pound), 6s. per hundredweight on sweetened milk powder (about 1.3 cents per pound), and 5s. per hundredweight (6s. if not sweetened) on condensed whole milk (1.1 or, unsweetened, 1.3 cents per pound). The sugar content of sweetened goods is also dutiable. Empire products were left duty-free unless from the Irish Free State and except for the preferential sugar duty. The Import Duties Advisory Committee and the Treasury are now considering a request for an increase in the duty on foreign condensed milk.

In May 1933, foreign governments were asked to reduce their exportations of processed milk and cream to the United Kingdom, and Empire countries to avoid any increase. These "voluntary" quota restrictions are still in force.

Operation of the scheme

Following the enactment of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1933 and related legislation, six milk-marketing schemes have been started, one covering all England and Wales, three covering various parts of Scotland, one covering Northern Ireland and one for the Isle of Man. They differ somewhat in detail but the original scheme for England and Wales (started October 1933) is indicative of their general structure and functions. Under this scheme all producers were required to register with the Milk Marketing Board, excepting (1) those producing only for their own families or servants or for domestic manufacture, (2) those who sold Grade A (tuberculin-tested) or Certified milk as such, and (3) those who produced for retail sale not more than one gallon per day or who wholesaled the produce of not more than four cows.

The foregoing exceptions have been slightly altered subsequently. The scheme became effective by a majority vote of over 96 percent; 89 percent of the registered producers voted. It was upheld in a later vote (August 1935)

BRITISH MILK MARKETING SCHEME, CONT'D

by a majority of 81 percent (owning 86.5 percent of the cows), about 60 percent voting. In 1936 amendments to the scheme (eliminating the exemption of the four-cow wholesaler, preparing the way for including producers of tuberculin-tested milk, empowering the board to reduce producer-retailers' levies and making it more difficult to terminate the scheme) were carried by a majority of about 88 percent, 30 percent of the registered producers voting.

A producer-controlled board negotiates prices (see tables, pages 637 and 638) and terms of sale and, with certain exceptions, actually handles the monthly distribution of the returns. Producers contract with buyers on standard conditions laid down by the board but payments are made to the board and, after deduction for expenses and levies, the board pays producers. Producer-retailers sell under license from the board, however, at the agreed retail price of their district and contribute a levy to the board to help carry the loss on sale of manufacturing milk. This levy, varying according to region, has increased from 1.5d. per gallon to about 4d. (from about 2 cents to 6.67 cents per American gallon) owing to the increase in the board's supply of manufacturing milk. In 1936-37, by an amendment to the scheme, regional differentials are eliminated and the levy set at a flat rate of 0.5d. for tuberculin-tested milk, 0.75d. for accredited milk and 1.5d. for other milk. These levies are 0.5d. higher if not all of the milk is sold retail or semi-retail.

The price of milk sold for the manufacture of cheese (formerly also butter and condensed milk for export) varies monthly according to the price of Canadian and New Zealand cheese, but is ordinarily only 3d. to 5d. per gallon (around 5 to 8.3 cents per American gallon). In 1935-36 the plan was adopted of weighting the average Canadian and New Zealand cheese prices during the months September to February, inclusive, according to imports of the preceding month. The price of milk-for-butter is now calculated in relation to an imported-butter-price formula (see footnote c/ to table on page 638) but varies ordinarily from 3d. to 5d. per gallon. The price for milk used in the manufacture of other products varies according to product up to 9d. (7.5 cents per American gallon) but is at a fixed rate throughout each year.

Farmhouse cheese-makers were brought within the scope of the scheme April 1, 1934. Such producers with at least 8 (originally 12) milk cows were offered the advantages of the Government's subsidy on manufacturing milk, plus an extra payment from the board of 1d. per pound for hard cheese and 0.5d. for soft cheese, on condition that they sell no liquid milk. In the 6 months April-September 1934, farmhouse cheese-makers received such payments on nearly 19,000,000 gallons of milk amounting to 2.25d. per pound for hard cheese and 2d. for soft cheese. In the subsequent period (October-September 1934-35) such producers were permitted to sell milk during

BRITISH MILK MARKETING SCHEME, CONT'D

the winter months but the terms of compensation were altered. These bonuses for hard cheese amounted to about 4.75d. during October-April and about 3.75d. from May to September (unweighted averages).

Producers of only 14,000,000 gallons of milk qualified for the farmhouse-cheese payments during the entire 12 months. In 1935-36 such producers were paid for selling no milk during May-September (and any other one month) a bonus of 5.5d. per pound of hard cheese sold during October-April and 4.5d. during May-September. Quality premiums under the Accredited Producers Scheme were also paid if the producer qualified. For Caerphilly or soft cheese the corresponding bonus was 0.5d. less. Producers with at least 6 (instead of 8) cows were made eligible to receive these advantages.

In 1936-37 farmhouse cheese-makers will receive grants on hard cheese of 4.5d. during October-April and 3.5d. during May-September. The grants for soft cheese will be 0.5d. less.

MILK: Contract price per imperial gallon, England and Wales, by months, October 1933 - September 1936
(One penny is equivalent to about 2 cents)

Date	Fluid milk			Milk for cheese a/			Milk-for-butter b/		
	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36 1936-37	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	Pence	Pence	Pence	Pence	Pence	Pence	Pence	Pence	Pence
Oct.	c/ 15	16	17	4.50	3.72	4.13	4.50	3.72	4.52
Nov.	16	16	17	4.00	4.04	4.70	4.00	4.04	4.85
Dec.	c/ 16	17	17	3.75	4.25	4.19	3.75	4.25	4.20
Jan.	c/ 16	17	17	3.50	3.93	4.30	3.50	3.93	3.89
Feb.	16	17	17	3.25	4.23	4.17	3.25	4.23	3.77
Mar.	14	16	17	3.25	4.19	3.83	3.25	4.19	3.56
Apr.	c/ 12	16	16	3.42	3.12	3.61	3.42	4.18	3.28
May	12.125	12.125	12.125	3.40	3.04	3.96	3.40	4.26	3.19
June	12	12	12	3.48	2.91	4.36	3.48	4.04	3.36
July	c/ 12	13	13	3.75	3.00	4.63	3.75	4.00	3.92
Aug.	c/ 12	13	13	3.83	3.79	4.81	3.83	3.79	4.26
Sept	c/ 12	16	15	3.86	3.67	5.57	3.86	3.93	4.73

Agricultural Register 1935-36 and reports by Milk Marketing Board.
a/ Average price per pound during previous month of Canadian and New Zealand cheese (finest white), less 1.75d., but April-July, 1935, and March-August 1936, New Zealand only.
b/ Prior to April 1935, same as for cheese-milk; since October 1, 1935, according to butter price formula, but in Cornwall the price is 0.5d. higher than stated in this table.
c/ Southeastern region 1d. higher.

BRITISH MILK MARKETING SCHEME, CONT'D

MILK, USED FOR MANUFACTURING: Contract price per gallon, 1933-34 to 1936-37
(One penny is equivalent to about 2 cents)

Utilization	Year beginning October 1			
	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	Pence	Pence	Pence	Pence
Cheese (other than soft curd cheese, cream cheese, and stilton cheese)	a/ Formula	b/ Formula	b/ Formula	b/ Formula
Stilton cheese....................	-	-	-	b/ Formula plus 1
Soft curd cheese and cream cheese	-	7.5	7.5	7.5
Butter............................	a/ Formula	b/ Formula	c/ Formula	d/ Formula
Condensed milk....................	6	6	6	e/ 6
Condensed milk for export.........	a/ Formula	a/ Formula or 4	-	-
Milk powder.......................	f/ 6	4.5	4.5	e/ 5.5
Fresh cream.......................	g/ 9	7.5	7.5	7.5
Bottled cream.....................	-	-	7.5	7.5
Tinned cream......................	h/ 6	5	6	i/ 6
Ice cream.........................	-	7.5	7.5	7.5
Exported natural sterilized milk..	j/ 6	6	6	6
Chocolate.........................	8	8	-	-
Other products....................	9	9	9	9

The Agricultural Register, the Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture, and Contracts of the Milk Marketing Board.

a/ Average price per pound during preceding month of Canadian and New Zealand cheese (finest white), less 1,75d. This is still the cheese-milk price as determined by the Government in calculating the subsidy rate, but the actual selling price as determined by the Milk Board has been repeatedly revised.

b/ During April-July 1935, and March-August 1936 and 1937, Canadian cheese omitted from the calculation. During certain months exceptional prices of Canadian cheese were excluded and new-season Canadian cheese prices were included. In 1935-36 and subsequently in months when both Canadian and New Zealand cheese prices were used, the average prices were weighted according to imports during the second preceding month.

c/ The formula was applied instead of a proposed flat rate of 3.75d. (0.5d. higher in Cornwall). The formula: Average price per hundredweight during preceding month of New Zealand Finest, Australian Choicest, and Danish butter (excluding unsalted and exceptional quotations), weighted according to imports during the second preceding month, less 16s., divided by 275 in the winter (September-February) and by 295 in the summer, plus 1d., subject to a minimum price of 3d. in Cornwall the price was 0.5d. higher.

d/ Same as in 1935-36 except divided by 265 in winter and 285 in summer, but in Cornwall divided by 225 in winter and by 245 in summer. The minimum price is to be 3.25d. (3.75d. in Cornwall). e/ Supplemented monthly by the excess (if any) in the cheese-milk price of the preceding 3 months over 4.5d. per gallon. f/ 4.5d. after April 1. g/ 7.5d. after March 1. h/ 5d. after March 1. i/ 6.5d. after January 1. j/ After April 1.

BRITISH MILK MARKETING SCHEME, CONT'D

Supplementary legislation for increasing price

Under the Milk Act, 1934, which became effective August 15 of that year, the Government guaranteed a standard price of 5d. per gallon, 6d. October-March (8.3 to 10 cents per American gallon), for milk used for manufacture between March 31, 1934, and April 1, 1936. This law was subsequently extended to September 30, 1937, pending the introduction of an "ear-marked" tariff on imported dairy products to provide subsidies to British milk producers. For milk sold to factories by the board or manufactured into cheese on farms the Government contributes out of public funds the difference between the cheese-milk price (calculated according to the board's original formula) and the standard price. For milk manufactured in factories operated by the Milk Board the Government contributes either this differential contribution with reference either to the cheese-milk price or (if it is lower) the wholesale price at which milk used by the board for manufacturing into any particular product could have been bought by any other person for the same purpose. Conditional provision is made for repaying all Government contributions for this purpose made prior to April 1, 1936. If in any of the 24 subsequent months the cheese-milk price exceeds the standard price by more than 1d., the board must pay the Government the excess in price (less 1d.) for the milk manufactured during that month.

MILK: Utilization under the marketing scheme, England and Wales, 1933-34 to 1935-36

Date	Sold liquid			Manufactured				Total sales	
	Wholesale contract	Producer-retailers a/	Total	Wholesale contract	Farmhouse cheese	Total	Per-cent of all sales	Wholesale contract	All contracts
	Million gallons b/						Per-cent	Million gallons b/	
1933-34									
Oct.-Mar...	255	56	311	63	-	63	16.9	318	374
Apr.-Sept..	269	54	323	129	19	148	31.5	398	471
Total	524	110	634	192	19	211	25.0	716	845
1934-35									
Oct.-Mar...	276	52	328	112	2.5	114	25.8	387	442
Apr.-Sept..	276	56	332	190	12	202	37.8	466	534
Total	552	108	660	302	14	316	32.4	853	976
1935-36									
Oct.-Mar...	277	47	324	129	3.6	133	29.1	406	457
Apr.-Sept.c/	(278)	(55)	(333)	(216)	(14)	(230)	(41)	(494)	(563)
Total c/..	(555)	(102)	(657)	(345)	(18)	(363)	(36)	900	(1,020)

Agricultural Register 1935-36 and reports issued by Milk Marketing Board.
a/ Excludes sales on which the levy was not assessed on gallonage basis.
b/ Imperial gallons, 5 of which equal 6 American gallons.
c/ Preliminary, partly estimated.

BRITISH MILK MARKETING SCHEME, CONT'D

The method of calculating the board's cheese-milk price was altered beginning April 1, 1935, and the board's milk-for-butter selling price since October 1935 has been calculated according to a butter price formula (see footnotes to table on page 638). The method of calculating the Government's subsidy rates as laid down in the Milk Act, 1934, however, has not been altered and the subsidy rates for both these products are still calculated by reference to the old cheese-milk formula. The result has been that the subsidy sometimes fails to bring the board's gross return for milk made into cheese or butter up to the "guaranteed" 5d. or 6d. per gallon.

The Milk Act also authorizes the use of public funds to improve the healthfulness of milk and, by subsidizing sales at reduced prices to school children, etc., to expand milk consumption. The budget contemplates expenditure for subsidy during the 18 months April-September 1936-37, of £2,500,000 for repayable advances for certain manufactured milk in Great Britain, £100,000 for the same purpose in Northern Ireland and £500,000 for increasing the demand for milk in addition to £1,000,000 previously allotted to this purpose.

Higher tariff considered

Increased tariff protection for British dairy industry interests is a distinct possibility. The Milk Marketing Board is collaborating with the Pigs Marketing Board, the National Farmers' Union, and the Central Landowners' Association in a joint appeal to the Board of Trade that pending trade agreements with foreign and Empire countries will not preclude the right to impose higher duties. The Milk Marketing Board, acting in conjunction with the National Farmers' Union, has asked the Government to impose an ear-marked tariff on both Dominion and foreign dairy products and to apply the proceeds as a subsidy to British milk producers.

A tariff of 15s. per hundredweight (about 3 cents per pound) on butter and cheese with 50-percent preference for Empire supplies has been suggested. This supplements an application that they made previously to the Import Duties Advisory Committee for increased duties on foreign condensed milk and milk powder. This application has been under consideration by the Committee for over a year and, although no trade agreement bars the way to increased duties, no decision has been announced. Since 1932 non-Empire butter has been dutiable at 15s. per hundredweight, with Empire butter admitted free. If additional tariff protection is granted there is ample room for British dairy expansion, chiefly at the expense of Danish and Australian butter and Canadian and New Zealand cheese. Numerous foreign suppliers are also concerned.

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PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE WITH CANADA

Exports of United States agricultural products to Canada were valued at $36,000,000 during the first 9 months of this year as compared with $30,000,000 during the corresponding period of 1935. Of the increase, considerably more than half is attributable to items on which Canadian duties were reduced under the United States-Canadian Reciprocal Trade Agreement, in spite of the fact that these were considerably less than half of the total trade. During the third quarter of the present year the exports of agricultural items on which Canadian duties were reduced increased $1,300,000, while the agricultural items which were not included in the agreement decreased $20,000, by comparison with the third quarter of the preceding year.

Imports of agricultural commodities from Canada amounted to $66,000,000 during the first 9 months of 1936. Of these, $13,700,000 consisted of items on which American duties were reduced under the trade agreement, while $52,600,000 consisted of items not included in the agreement.

Exports

This year's increase over last year in exports of agricultural products to Canada was continued in September for most items. The September trade also indicated increases over August figures in most cases, despite seasonal considerations and the continued upward movement in American prices. Where declines below September 1935 were recorded, however, they were not sufficiently large to offset the lead over 1935 established for those items in the earlier months of this year.

Prominent among the items for which September figures were larger than those of a year ago are lard, pickled pork, bacon, and certain types of fresh and canned meat. Exports of hams and shoulders fell off sharply in September.

In the important fruit group, September figures larger than those of last year were registered for fresh pears, grapefruit, grapes, berries, and melons. Exports of both apples and oranges showed some decline below the 1935 figures. In dried fruit, however, substantial gains were recorded for apples, pears, peaches, apricots, and fruit for salad. Canned apricots, peaches, and pineapples also moved in larger volume this year than last, with a decline showing for canned pears.

Other items in which the September export trade was larger than last year include nuts (especially pecans), honey, and molasses. Advances also were recorded for such items as wheat, wheat flour, and cereal foods. There was also a larger export movement of timothy seed, despite the fact that imports of most forage seeds increased noticeably in September. There was practically no change in the limited volume of rice moving to Canada in recent months, the figures representing only fractional parts of last year's trade. The egg export movement in September this year was larger than in 1935, but exports of butter declined.

PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE WITH CANADA, CONT'D

Imports

The continued relatively attractive position of many American agricultural prices in September encouraged the import movement from Canada. Imports increased over August figures for practically all concession items except cheese, dressed poultry, and horses. The September figures for all but a few items were larger than in September 1935.

Total dutiable cattle imports in September, largely from Canada, reached 22,297 head. If imports in the October-December period are maintained at the September rate, the total for the period would amount to 66,891 head. Imports in the corresponding 3 months of 1935 reached 95,656 head. The indicated total imports for the year 1936 would amount to 421,167 head against 364,623 head in 1935, an increase for this year of 56,544 head.

By November 7, 1936, less than 1 percent of the reduced-duty quota for cattle of 700 pounds or more, excluding dairy cows, remained to be filled. Imports of quota cattle during October from both Canada and Mexico stood at only moderate levels, and considerably under the September total of 7,947 head. The September imports of cattle weighing less than 700 pounds from both Canada and Mexico were slightly larger than in August 1936 and September 1935. The increase was in cattle weighing between 175 and 699 pounds, which pay the full duty of 3 cents per pound.

The reduced imports of cheddar cheese in September were accompanied by a slight decline in domestic production and a continued firmness in prices. Total imports for the first 9 months of 1936, amounting to 9,346,000 pounds, represented 2.41 percent of a domestic production figure of 386,390,000 pounds. In 1935, cheese imports from Canada, largely cheddar, totaled 594,000 pounds in the first 9 months and represented 0.16 percent of a domestic production of 370,733,000 pounds. Prices this year have averaged about 8 percent higher than in 1935.

Imports of certified seed potatoes continue to reflect greater American interest this year than last in Canadian stock, but the quantity remains seasonally small. The September imports of table stock were smaller than in August when they were seasonally low. The limited current business in table stock, however, was considerably larger than that of last year. In cream, September imports of nearly 6,700 gallons were about 2,200 gallons smaller than the combined imports of the 8 preceding months. Total imports for 9 months, however, continue to represent a negligible addition to available supplies.

In the fruit group, imports of fresh apples in September were larger than in August but remained under the 1935 figures. In cherries and blueberries, however, increases over last year were recorded, as was true also for maple sugar, turnips, and certain forage seeds.

PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE WITH CANADA, CONT'D

CATTLE: Imports into the United States from Canada and Mexico, by months, 1935 and 1936

Country, year, and month	700 pounds and over			Under 700 pounds			Total dutiable cattle
	Dairy cows	Others	Total	Less than 175 pounds	175 to 699 pounds	Total	
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
CANADA:							
1935 - January	a/	a/	1,274	a/	a/	173	1,447
February....	a/	a/	3,502	a/	a/	677	4,179
March........	a/	a/	11,390	a/	a/	4,381	15,771
April.......	a/	a/	13,487	a/	a/	5,443	18,930
May.........	a/	a/	14,142	a/	a/	6,611	20,753
June........	a/	a/	6,460	a/	a/	4,858	11,318
July........	a/	a/	2,483	a/	a/	3,670	6,153
August......	a/	a/	1,987	a/	a/	3,531	5,518
September...	a/	a/	2,056	a/	a/	7,346	9,402
Total.....	a/	a/	56,781	a/	a/	36,690	93,471
1936 - January......	290	8,574	8,864	896	832	1,728	10,592
February.....	181	8,683	8,864	1,230	509	1,739	10,603
March........	200	14,651	14,851	2,141	905	3,046	17,897
April........	326	34,501	34,827	6,425	3,250	9,675	44,502
May..........	920	23,731	24,651	9,054	2,329	11,383	36,034
June.........	764	20,738	21,502	14,337	2,548	16,885	38,387
July.........	564	8,643	9,207	14,198	2,406	16,604	25,811
August.......	835	5,035	5,870	2,631	4,034	6,665	12,535
September....	815	7,902	8,717	1,354	6,248	7,602	16,319
Total.....	4,895	132,458	137,353	52,266	23,061	75,327	212,680
MEXICO:							
1935 - January	a/	a/	68	a/	a/	4,313	4,381
February.....	a/	a/	22	a/	a/	33,536	33,558
March.......	a/	a/	62	a/	a/	36,088	36,150
April........	a/	a/	770	a/	a/	29,733	30,503
May..........	a/	a/	242	a/	a/	26,062	26,304
June.........	a/	a/	946	a/	a/	19,581	20,527
July.........	a/	a/	194	a/	a/	10,652	10,846
August.......	a/	a/	514	a/	a/	9,216	9,730
September....	a/	a/	49	a/	a/	3,419	3,468
Total......	a/	a/	2,867	a/	a/	172,600	175,467
1936 - January......	0	2,319	2,319	161	8,338	8,499	10,818
February.....	0	3,301	3,301	32	13,819	13,851	17,152
March........	0	5,855	5,855	33	27,195	27,228	33,083
April........	0	3,191	3,191	259	30,372	30,631	33,822
May..........	0	4,027	4,027	128	14,727	14,855	18,882
June.........	0	666	666	12	7,096	7,108	7,774
July	0	1,306	1,306	881	5,346	6,227	7,533
August.......	0	557	557	93	5,347	5,440	5,997
September....	0	45	45	9	5,773	5,782	5,827
Total......	0	21,267	21,267	1,608	118,013	119,621	140,888

a/ Not classified prior to January 1, 1936.

PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE WITH CANADA, CONT'D

CHEDDAR CHEESE: United States production, and imports from Canada, by months, average 1925-29, annual 1935 and 1936

Month	Average 1925-29			1935			1936		
	Production	Imports from Canada a/	Percent imports are of production	Production b/	Imports from Canada a/	Percent imports are of production	Production c/	Imports from Canada	Percent imports are of production
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent
Jan....	18,190	467	2.57	22,197	150	0.68	29,455	707	2.40
Feb....	18,717	284	1.52	21,919	49	.22	27,051	605	2.24
Mar....	23,128	337	1.46	26,914	103	.38	32,409	1,526	4.70
Apr....	27,809	328	1.18	32,825	47	.14	37,089	373	1.01
May....	38,224	424	1.11	48,926	66	.13	52,395	122	0.23
June...	46,061	756	1.64	60,560	63	.10	67,101	493	0.73
July...	42,029	742	1.77	55,238	36	.07	53,032	1,814	3.42
Aug....	34,976	595	1.70	53,101	55	.10	44,451	2,339	5.26
Sept...	29,461	509	1.73	49,053	24	.05	43,307	1,367	3.16
Oct....	25,105	1,159	4.62	42,114	61	.14			
Nov....	18,224	1,342	7.36	28,811	82	.28			
Dec....	17,375	1,273	7.33	27,341	33	.12			
Total	339,299	8,216	2.42	468,999	769	.16			

a/ Mostly cheddar cheese. b/ Final figures. c/ Preliminary figures revised on basis of final figures for 1935.

POTATOES: Imports into the United States from Canada and total imports, by months, 1934-35 and 1935-36

Month	1934-35				1935-36			
	Certified seed potatoes		Total potatoes		Certified seed potatoes a/		Total potatoes	
	Canada	Total	Canada	Total	Canada	Total	Canada	Total
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Dec....	3,792	3,792	35,897	37,634	25,618	25,618	33,797	41,750
Jan....	0	0	28,532	37,299	20,634	20,634	30,306	35,227
Feb....	14,650	14,650	33,951	40,986	7,036	7,036	15,237	30,621
Mar....	14,893	14,893	46,756	48,497	188,919	188,919	190,682	206,862
Apr....	6,017	6,017	29,483	61,431	135,599	135,599	174,448	190,352
May....	10,252	10,252	104,022	106,819	19,964	19,964	65,877	67,044
June...	2,444	2,444	5,715	5,715	16,633	16,648	217,481	225,008
July...	0	0	146	192	25	25	59,937	60,246
Aug....	0	0	0	413	2,492	2,492	12,554	12,814
Sept...	0	0	55	110	2,671	2,671	3,155	3,322
Total	52,048	52,048	284,552	339,096	419,591	419,606	803,474	873,246

a/ The quota year begins December 1.

PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE WITH CANADA, CONT'D

UNITED STATES: Exports to Canada of agricultural commodities on which duties were reduced, January-September, 1935 and 1936

Commodity	Unit	January-September			
		Quantity		Value	
		1935 a/	1936 a/	1935 a/	1936 a/
				1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Animals -					
Horses	Head	123	231	56	66
Live poultry	Thousand lb.	9	25	6	13
Other				212	244
Total animals				274	323
Meats -					
Pork, pickled or salted	Thousand lb.	397	2,362	43	268
Hams and shoulders	Thousand lb.	194	431	44	89
Bacon and sides	Thousand lb.	38	109	7	14
Pork, canned	Thousand lb.	69	129	29	47
Pork, fresh	Thousand lb.	303	51	40	5
Other meats	Thousand lb.	266	350	60	54
Total meats	Thousand lb.	1,267	3,432	223	477
Other animal products -					
Lard (including neutral lard)	Thousand lb.	518	1,552	64	183
Sausage casings	Thousand lb.	712	550	219	112
Eggs in the shell	Thousand doz.	15	100	10	33
Miscellaneous				7	20
Total animal products				300	348
Grains and grain products -					
Corn and cornmeal	Thousand bu.	b/ 114	b/ 381	228	356
Rice, cleaned	Million lb.	7	3	234	99
Wheat and wheat flour	Thousand bu.	c/ 13	c/ 68	22	87
Biscuits, unsweetened	Thousand lb.	670	752	72	77
Hominy and corn grits	Million lb.	6	6	136	118
Other				111	291
Total grains and grain products				803	1,028
Vegetables and preparations -					
Potatoes	Million lb.	10	11	134	274
Other fresh vegetables				2,280	2,885
Canned vegetables				63	96
Dried vegetables				64	63
Vegetable preparations				100	127
Total vegetables and preparations				2,641	3,445

Continued -

PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE WITH CANADA, CONT'D

UNITED STATES: Exports to Canada of agricultural commodities on which duties were reduced, January-September, 1935 and 1936, cont'd

Commodity	Unit	January-September			
		Quantity		Value	
		1935 a/	1936 a/	1935 a/	1936 a/
				1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Fruits and preparations -					
Oranges, fresh	Thousand bx.	d/ 768	d/ 1,109	d/ 1,911	d/ 2,621
Grapefruit, fresh	Thousand bx.	371	400	651	847
Apples, fresh	Thousand lb.	e/ 5,311	e/ 7,001	149	166
Pears, fresh	Thousand lb.	10,139	14,823	347	456
Other fresh fruit				1,638	2,223
Pears, dried	Thousand lb.	213	283	14	19
Peaches, dried	Thousand lb.	1,151	1,428	82	114
Apricots, dried	Thousand lb.	463	971	54	102
Other dried and evaporated fruit	Thousand lb.	590	1,061	33	58
Apricots, canned	Thousand lb.	12	158	1	11
Peaches, canned	Thousand lb.	104	105	8	8
Pineapples, canned	Thousand lb.	519	1,552	44	112
Other canned and preserved fruit	Thousand lb.	1,102	1,332	108	136
Total fruit and preparations				5,040	6,873
Nuts -					
Pecans	Thousand lb.	95	827	43	193
Other nuts	Thousand lb.	330	333	84	63
Total nuts	Thousand lb.	425	1,160	127	256
Molasses	Thousand gal.	212	293	42	45
Sirup, including maple	Thousand gal.	41	35	9	11
Malt extract and sirup	Thousand lb.	96	132	7	8
Fruit juices	Thousand gal.	284	509	209	347
Field and garden seeds	Thousand lb.	1,269	3,461	204	309
Nursery and greenhouse stock				136	200
Miscellaneous items				18	19
Total				10,033	13,689

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Preliminary. b/ Cornmeal converted at the rate of 4 bushels of corn to 1 barrel of meal. c/ Wheat flour converted at the rate of 4.7 bushels of wheat to 1 barrel of flour. d/ January to April, free entry having been granted under the agreement for these months only. e/ Apples converted at the following rates: 48 pounds to 1 bushel basket, 44 pounds to 1 box, 140 pounds to 1 barrel.

PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE WITH CANADA, CONT'D

UNITED STATES: Imports from Canada of agricultural commodities on which duties were reduced, January-September, 1935 and 1936

Commodity	Unit	January-September			
		Quantity		Value	
		1935 a/	1936 a/	1935 a/	1936 a/
				1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Cattle -					
Weighing less than 700 lb. b/	Thousand head	36	75	1,156	1,173
Weighing 700 lb. or over	Thousand head	57	138	3,471	6,968
Total cattle................	Thousand head	93	213	4,627	8,141
Poultry -					
Live	Thousand lb.	8	799	4	126
Dead c/....................	Thousand lb.	d/	169	d/	40
Total poultry	Thousand lb.	8	968	4	166
Horses worth not over $150 ea....	Thousand head	5	15	522	1,782
Cheese g/					
Cheddar e/...................	Thousand lb.	---	9,346	---	1,251
Other	Thousand lb.	594	f/ 281	78	f/ 53
Total cheese g/..............	Thousand lb.	594	h/9,627	78	h/1,304
Cream	Gallons	406	15,338	d/	22
Cereal breakfast food...........	Thousand lb.	308	2,177	33	246
Hay	Thousand tons	i/ 18	26	i/ 165	188
Oats j/	Thousand bu.	773	45	313	16
Vegetables -					
Turnips and rutabagas..........	Million lb.	49	74	280	485
Seed potatoes (white)	Million lb.	3	24	27	326
Peas, green..................	Thousand lb.	53	0	3	0
Total vegetables............				310	811
Fruits -					
Blueberries, frozen...........	Thousand lb.	1,046	1,452	48	78
Apples	Thousand bu.	5	5	6	6
Other	Thousand lb.	88	979	9	80
Total fruits................				63	164
Grass and other forage seeds -					
Timothy.....................	Thousand lb.	1,974	21	357	2
Canada blue grass.............	Thousand lb.	112	110	13	12
Other	Thousand lb.	46	1,562	9	105
Total grass, etc............	Thousand lb.	2,132	1,693	379	119
Maple sugar	Thousand lb.	1,636	5,029	236	790
Total......................				6,730	13,749

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Preliminary. b/ Agreement affected only those weighing less than 175 pounds. These were not separately classified before January 1, 1936. c/ Does not include poultry imported free for use as ship's stores. d/ Less than 500. e/ Included in "other" prior to January 1, 1936. f/ Not a concession item. g/ Excludes Swiss, Romano, Reggiano, Provoloni, Roquefort. h/ Excludes also Gruyere, Edam, and blue-mold. i/ Does not include hay imported free during 1935 shortage. j/ Duty was reduced only on "oats, hulled, unfit for human consumption", not separately classified before January 1, 1936, and during the first 9 months of 1936 formed 49 percent by volume and 35 percent by value of the item shown.

PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE WITH CANADA, CONT'D

UNITED STATES: Exports to Canada by quarters, January-September, 1935 and 1936

Classification	1935	1936 a/	Increase or decrease
	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars
All commodities -			
First quarter	67,792	75,942	+8,150
Second quarter	83,283	98,976	+15,693
Third quarter	80,503	90,751	+10,248
First 9 months	231,578	265,669	+34,091
Non-agricultural -			
First quarter	57,743	64,435	+6,692
Second quarter	72,787	85,075	+12,288
Third quarter	71,078	80,085	+9,007
First 9 months	201,608	229,595	+27,987
Agricultural -			
First quarter	10,049	11,507	+1,458
Second quarter	10,496	13,901	+3,405
Third quarter	9,425	10,666	+1,241
First 9 months	29,970	36,074	+6,104
Agricultural on which duties were Reduced under the agreement -			
First quarter	3,562	4,451	+889
Second quarter	4,062	5,568	+1,506
Third quarter	2,409	3,670	+1,261
First 9 months	10,033	13,689	+3,656
Other agricultural -			
First quarter	6,487	7,056	+569
Second quarter	6,434	8,333	+1,899
Third quarter	7,016	6,996	-20
First 9 months	19,937	22,385	+2,448

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Preliminary.

PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE WITH CANADA, CONT'D

UNITED STATES: Imports from Canada by quarters, January-September, 1935 and 1936

Classification	1935	1936 a/	Increase or decrease
	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars
All commodities -			
First quarter	58,254	74,029	+15,775
Second quarter	71,690	85,810	+14,120
Third quarter	73,705	102,554	+28,849
First 9 months	203,649	262,393	+58,744
Non-agricultural -			
First quarter	45,785	57,105	+11,320
Second quarter	55,263	66,779	+11,516
Third quarter	58,464	72,189	+13,725
First 9 months	159,512	196,073	+36,561
Agricultural b/ -			
First quarter	12,469	16,924	+4,455
Second quarter	16,427	19,031	+2,604
Third quarter	15,241	30,365	+15,124
First 9 months	44,137	66,320	+22,183
Agricultural on which duties were reduced under the agreement -			
First quarter	2,136	3,786	+1,650
Second quarter	3,532	6,418	+2,886
Third quarter	1,062	3,545	+2,483
First 9 months	6,730	13,749	+7,019
Other agricultural -			
First quarter	10,333	13,138	+2,805
Second quarter	12,895	12,613	-282
Third quarter	14,179	26,820	+12,641
First 9 months	37,407	52,571	+15,164

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Preliminary. b/ Does not include distilled spirits.

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